Sons, Go Forward, When We
Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too,
For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain!
Enemy of Asia, Enemy of
Order, Enemy of Peace

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PRINCES VIEW WAR MANEUVER UNDER MT. FUJI

Princes Asaka, Higashikuni, Kaya, Ri Inspect Artillery-Aircraft Bombardment

GRACIOUS INTEREST SHOWN

Gotemba Plain Rocks Under Heavy Gunfire Reminiscent Of Attack on Singapore

His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, member of the Supreme Military Council, His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Headquarters, His Imperial Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya, Commander of the Nagoya Division, and His Highness Prince Gu Ri were pleased on Wednesday to inspect the joint aircraft and artillery maneuvers which had been going on for some time in the Gotemba area at the foot of Mt. Fuji under the direction of Lieutenant-General Tokumatsu Shigeta, reports Domei.

Their Imperial Highnesses Princes General Asaka and Lieutenant-General Kaya and His Highness Prince Ri appeared at the scene of the sham battle early Wednesday morning. Their Highnesses proceeded to the field inspection stand on horseback.

There, Colonel Hiromitsu Hashimoto attached to the Headquarters explained the general situation and the outline of the joint aircraft and artillery maneuvers to Their Highnesses.

At 10:30 a.m., the preliminary bombardment was started by the field-gun positions at the right side in front of the inspection stand. Then, other batteries opened fire. The bombardment was for ascertaining the objectives and ceased a little time later.

At 1:30 p.m., the bombardment was started in earnest. Gunfire rolled over the Gotemba Plain and the air was filled with thunderous roars.

His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashikuni arrived at the inspection stand at 1:40 p.m. to join other Princes. The sham fight subsequently gained in intensity as about 100 field-guns, guns of 10-centimeter caliber and guns of other types simultaneously opened their fire while several scores of aircraft cooperated with the artillery forces in the destruction of the solidly-constructed "enemy" positions. The whole scene clearly visualized the historic attacks on Singapore and Corregidor.

The maneuvers for the day ended at 3:30 p.m.

NEW ADVISERS NAMED FOR RULE AID BODY

Prince Konoye, General Yanagawa Recommended—11 Others Admitted

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Premier, and Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, former Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Thursday were recommended as advisers of the same Association. At the same time, 11 noted persons were admitted into its board of directors. This makes the total of its advisers 20 and that of its directors 48. The new directors are Baron Michitomo Iwakura, member of the House of Peers, Dr. Shozo Uchia, President of Tokyo Imperial University, Kiyoshi Goko, adviser to the Cabinet, General Takao Suzuki, President of the Dai Nippon Youth Corps, Lieutenant-General Reikichi Tada, President of the Science Mobilization Society, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Sakio Tsurumi, President of the National Service Through Commerce Headquarters, Dr. Hiroshi Nasu, professor of the Agricultural Department in Tokyo Imperial University, Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, member of the House of Peers, Kenjiro Matsumoto, adviser to the Cabinet, and Eiji Yasui, member of the House of Peers.

S. China Foe Assets Returned to Nanking By Japanese Forces

Domei

CANTON, July 29.—The first transfer of enemy assets in South China to the National Government of China was duly completed this morning at the headquarters of the Japanese Forces in South China when the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in South China handed over a list of 220 items to Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, at an impressive ceremony. The transferred assets comprise 16 schools including Lingnan University (the Canton Christian College), 12 hospitals, 40 factories, 7 warehouses, 80 churches, 21 residences, 6 office buildings and 38 other buildings. The transfer of these enemy assets was arranged June 29 together with that of the enemy assets in Central China in accordance with the second Sino-Japanese agreement on the transfer of the enemy assets.

NANKING GIVEN BACK 10 MORE FACTORIES

140 Plants Already Returned Since October 1940 by Japanese Authorities

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 29.—Ten factories were restored to former Chinese owners in the 13th and final ceremony held here yesterday afternoon, attended by Japanese military authorities, representatives of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office, officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the National Government, and others.

With this ceremony, a total of 140 factories have now been returned to Chinese ownership since October 31, 1940.

Following the signing of agreement between the Japanese and Chinese representatives, the Japanese military representative gave an address. In response, the Chinese Commerce and Industry Ministry representative urged the staffs of the various factories to exert their utmost to attain the war objectives in full appreciation of Japan's goodwill.

The ceremony was closed with the representatives of the Chinese factories pledging to cooperate with the Japanese authorities.

In reference to the return of the factories, a statement was made public this afternoon by the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, pointing out that when the war spread to Central China, properties including factories owned by the Chinese were either destroyed or threatened with destruction.

The Imperial Forces took these assets into custody on behalf of their owners, and in case of factories have not only protected them, but also kept them running with a view to preventing deterioration.

The policy of restoring the factories to the Chinese was established from the beginning, the statement said, and with the return of the final 10 factories, 140 have been returned in less than three years.

Among the factories thus returned are those, which were managed and repaired by the Japanese to whom they were entrusted, the statement asserted.

It is hoped that Chinese factory owners will so manage their plants to add to China's fighting ability by contributing toward the increased productive power of China, and the speedy economic rehabilitation of Central China.

Kohiyama in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, July 29.—Naoto Kohiyama, new President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, arrived here this morning. He paid a visit to General Yoshijiro Commander of the Kwantung Army, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo and other important persons here. He will leave here tomorrow for Dairen, where he will take over charge of the company from Takuichi Omura, the outgoing President.

AXIS TIES SEEN MUCH FIRMER WITH BADOGLIO

Neutral Circles Believe Direct Cause of Cabinet Shift Lies In Verona Conference

RESIGNATION UNAVOIDABLE

Germany, Italy Stand on Common Ground Against British, American, Foes

Domei

BERLIN, July 28.—The change of the Italian Cabinet is a political upheaval that is expected to produce a grave effect on the progress of history in the latter half of the twentieth century.

It seems to have been a fact that the Italian political change produced a tremendous shock to the mass of people in Italy, to the peoples of Germany and other countries allied with Italy, and America, Britain, the Soviet Union, and others of the anti-Axis group.

Three days have now elapsed since the formation of the new Italian Government, and one now is in a position to see exactly what was meant by the retirement of Premier Benito Mussolini with some measure of accuracy.

It is now clear that the effect of the Cabinet change in Italy on the general European situation will not be so profound as it was thought by people in the first shock of the upheaval.

Neutral circles are agreed that the direct cause of the Italian political change is to be sought in the Verona conference of July 19.

It seems that it is quite true that Premier Mussolini had been in an untenable position politically since the conference.

The course to be followed by Italy in the future was debated at the grand council of the Fascist Party on July 24.

The meeting lasted into the early morning of the following day, without any decision being reached. One fact emerged from the meeting. It was that there was scant support of Premier Mussolini's policy among the leaders of the party.

No Other Course

Premier Mussolini was quick to perceive this, and felt that there was no other course open for him to take in the circumstances but to give place to Marshal Pietro Badoglio, representative of the army.

The retirement of Mussolini was announced by the radio for the first time at 11 p.m. on July 25.

An hour later B. B. C. broadcast the announcement.

Presently the German radio was announcing the political change in the allied country.

In this way the end of the 20 years of rule by the Fascist Party became a matter of universal knowledge in the world.

As soon as the Cabinet change took place in Italy, communication between the Italian mainland and all the outside world excepting a section of Germany got interrupted.

The Italian news agency Stefani went out of function.

And the Rome radio became the only means by which the world could hope to know anything of the new situation which had developed in Italy.

Under the circumstances reports that had no foundation got into circulation everywhere. The agents of America and Britain took advantage of the state of affairs to influence Italian and neutral opinion favorably.

Never Suspected

The mass of people in Germany had never suspected that things were in so bad a shape in Italy.

Thus they were perplexed by the first reports of the change in the Government of Italy.

German official circles were so shocked by what had happened in Italy that they were unable to make up their mind quickly on the course to be taken by Germany in dealing with the situation.

The German authorities, while refraining from saying anything about the new Italian situation, set themselves to gather much information as possible of a nature that was absolutely necessary to get an idea of what was to be done to Italy in the new position in which it was finding itself.

July 26 and 27 were spent by them getting themselves acquainted with the true significance of the things which had happened in Italy.

It seems that it was on informa-

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Ambassadorial Office To Be Set Up in Canton, E. Asia Ministry Bares

With a view to facilitating the execution of Japan's policies in the South China area in concert with the development of the New China Policy, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has decided to establish an Ambassadorial Office in Canton which will start its business on August 1. The head of the Office, who will be selected from among the councilors attached to the Embassy at Nanking, will shortly be appointed. With the establishment of the new office, in addition to those in Peking, Shanghai and Kalgan, the number of such Japanese Offices in China will increase to four.

FASCIST PARTY END SEEN AS FIT CLIMAX

Rome Report Views Dissolution As Theoretical Conclusion Of Political Shift

Domei

ROME, July 28.—The dissolution of the Fascist party effected at the first cabinet meeting held under Marshal Pietro Badoglio merely constitutes the theoretical conclusion of the present political change. However, that fact means that the mass demonstration of the people has been given formal recognition.

Immediately upon learning that Marshal Badoglio had replaced Premier Benito Mussolini, the hysterically joyful populace from Sunday night till Monday morning ran wild ripping the party mark sewn on their chests, and smashing down the Fascist insignia emblazoned on the various government buildings and party branches. By the dissolution of the Fascist party, the government has formally recognized the people's activity on that wild night.

The Fascist party, born during the days of national trial following the end of World War I, has now, twenty odd years after its rise to power, come to its end amidst the chaos brought by World War II. In the twenty odd years of its rule, the Fascist party had pioneered the world in the greatness of its work, especially in social facilities, and inside Italy and outside, whether pro-Fascist or not, its accomplishments merit praise.

Relief Work Done

With the intensification of the anti-Axis' bombing of the Italian mainland, the Fascist party's social establishments served considerably in relief work. The party's unification of youth education, and the carrying through of the nationalistic will throughout the nation can be pointed out as among the party's magnificent accomplishments. The drastically changing times have now driven the Fascist party to the fate of dissolution leaving behind it these monumental accomplishments. The abolition of the Grand Council means that the so-called Fascist party rule of the nation has been brought to an end and constitutional government revived. And as long as the Grand Council was the Fascist Party's highest organ that is the theoretical conclusion based on the party's dissolution.

By the dissolution of the Fascist party and the abolition of the Grand Council, the new cabinet with Marshal Badoglio at its head

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FIERCE BATTLES STILL CONTINUE ON EAST FRONT

Sanguinary Fighting Waged in Several Areas—Germans Succeed in Defense Warfare

REDS SUSPEND OFFENSIVE

All-Day Long Soviet Attacks in Leningrad Sector Repulsed —Luftwaffe Active

Domei

BERLIN, July 28.—Sanguinary battles are still continuing between the German and Soviet forces in various sectors on the Eastern Front with the Red Army suffering more losses in men and arms.

The general war situation on the Eastern Front is described as follows by D.N.B. war correspondent Colonel Ernst von Hammer:

"Waging severe battles with the Red Army at several sectors of the Eastern Front yesterday, the German forces scored successes in defense warfare. Reich forces frustrated the attempt of the Red Army to penetrate German positions in the Orel area, and east of Leningrad, with numerically superior arms and overwhelming strength. In these battles, the Germans strived to maintain their own losses at the minimum and to inflict the greatest possible losses and casualties on the enemy and their attempt was fully realized. Yesterday, Reich forces destroyed a total of 164 Soviet tanks on the entire Eastern Front and also damaged many other heavy arms.

28 Guns Destroyed

"One German division operating south of Orel destroyed 28 Soviet machine-guns by effective bombardment. The Luftwaffe in the same sector also silenced enemy artillery corps with terrific attacks, and consequently, the invading Soviet infantry forces, deprived of artillery protection, were exposed to the severe assaults of mechanized arms of the German forces. Enemy forces in the same area also attempted to advance, using 40 tanks, but the Germans damaged 17 of them and drove away the rest.

"The war situation is generally the same as above in other sectors on the entire Eastern Front. In the sector north of Orel, 200 Soviet tanks attempted to penetrate German positions but German anti-tank arms destroyed at least 60 of them. Consequently, the Soviets were forced to suspend their offensive in spite of the fact that they had isolated a powerful German corps.

"In the Leningrad area also, the Germans were successful in their defensive warfare. The Red Army operating in this area made severe attacks all day long yesterday but the Reich troops, after intense engagements, repulsed them, capturing many enemy soldiers.

Luftwaffe Activities Described

"In the meantime, the activities of the Luftwaffe in defensive warfare are described very well by a Soviet officer captured on the Mius River Front, who declared, 'On July 25, the Soviet unit I belonged to was subjected to a surprise attack by German Stukas. Subsequently, the unit was put into disorder as many commanders had been killed by the explosion of bombs. With the soldiers having been driven into a state of

(Continued on Page 3)

Young Indians Receive Daily Training To Prepare for Battle Against British

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, July 28.—The intensive training routine being carried on at the central training place in central Malai for Indian young men was described by a Domei correspondent as follows:

Although in name this place is called a training place, in reality, it is more like fully equipped barracks. At the main entrance a sentinel may be seen standing on guard.

Men from 18 to 30 years of age are allowed to join the military training and even married men are included among them. Although they are of different religions, and classes, once they enter the ground all differences are forgotten.

During the training period of six months they are not allowed to leave their quarters even on Saturdays and Sundays.

Because Mohammedans dislike pork and the Hindus consider the cow a sacred object, meat is omitted from the menu.

The favorite viewpoint of the British, that prejudice and disharmony prevail among the various classes of Indian people, is unknown here.

Every morning at eight, the three-colored Indian Independence flag is raised. Following breakfast, they undergo a rigid military training. After lunch, they receive lessons on politics, Hindustani, which is the official language of India as well as other subjects.

Final roll-call for the day is at 10:30 p.m. and lights out is at 11.

Dr. M. K. Lukshumeyan, head of the training center, proudly pointed out the marked difference between those men who already have received training and a new group which has just entered.

He added, "These men who have finished their training are overflowing with enthusiasm to serve motherland together with their compatriots.

"Moreover, it is gratifying to know that for the aim of achieving our long desired independence additional training places for the young men of India are being established at various places in Malai."

NAVY'S FIGHTERS DOWN 32 OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN S.W. PACIFIC DUELS

Japanese Air Units Damage Enemy Bases in New Guinea

Down 2 P-38 Planes in Encounter Over Lae on Eastern Coast; Imperial Bombers Blast Hostile Airfield on Murua Island

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN BASE, July 29.—Japanese Air Units at about 1 p.m. on July 26 encountered 30 enemy P-38 planes in the skies north of Lae on the eastern coast of New Guinea and after a furious aerial combat shot down two of them. At 1:30 p.m. the same day our Air Forces bombed and blasted enemy artillery positions in Eastern New Guinea and inflicted great damage on them. All our planes returned safely.

In the daytime of July 27 a Japanese bomber squadron carried out bombings of the enemy airfield on Murua Island east of New Guinea and after seriously damaging it all planes came back safely.

Month of Bloody Battles

Just one month of a series of bloody battles between the Japanese and American forces has elapsed since the latter landed on Rendova Island of the Solomons Group on June 30. The enemy's strategy is apparently to wrest Munda, the Japanese base on New Georgia Island of the same group. For this purpose, the enemy advanced to Robiana Island south of Munda and also landed its forces on Rice Anchorage and several other points in northern New Georgia at the same time.

Sanguinary battles were unfolded here and there as a result. During the intervening period Japanese destroyer squadrons launched several decisive attacks in the Kula Gulf area and since June 30 up to date sunk six enemy cruisers, six destroyers of large type, one destroyer, one warship of an unidentified type, one torpedo boat, one special service ship, nine transports and a great number of vessels for landing purposes. In addition, the Japanese Navy Forces damaged two enemy cruisers, one destroyer, one torpedo boat and six transports. All these brilliant results are ample testimony of the displaying of the traditional fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces.

In aerial combats waged during the period the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged more than 274 enemy planes. This number is only that which has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters. The Japanese losses during this period consisted of 67 planes, either self-blasted or not yet returned, one special service ship sunk and one cruiser seriously damaged. The combats still are repeated on land and sea and in the air.

Munda is the enemy's objective in the present operation. The enemy at first put up a big bluff declaring that the Japanese base would be taken in one week. The subsequent situation, however, has run against its expectations with the result that the combat is growing severer day after day.

Meeting a stiff resistance of the Japanese Forces fighting with a grim determination to repulse the raiders, the American forces now have been placed in an awful predicament. A foreign cable dated July 25 reported that the United States army, navy and air forces started a general attack on the Japanese Garrison Forces at the Munda airfield on July 25, but, judging from the development of the war situation thus far, the Japanese Forces are determined to defend their base to the last man. The enemy, too, is well aware of the difficulty of the future war situation there. As it stands, the hostilities in the vicinity of Munda are equally hard to both sides and the last victory will be crowned on the side which can fight through the difficulties.

Bag 27 of 105 Hostile Planes Raiding Bougainville Island

ANNOUNCED THURSDAY

5 of 70 Craft Appearing Over New Britain Island Are Blasted by Our Unit

In engagements with enemy raiding planes on Bougainville Island on July 25 and 26 and on New Britain Island on July 28 in the Southwestern Pacific, Imperial Japanese Navy Fighter Units shot down 32 of the enemy planes, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:45 p.m. on Thursday.

The announcement follows:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Fighter Units in the skies of Bougainville Island attacked 105 enemy planes that came raiding that island on July 25 and 26 and, shot down 27 of them. The Japanese Units also engaged about 70 enemy planes that raided the western extremity of New Britain Island on July 28 and brought down five of them. In these two combats, our side lost one destroyer sunk and 12 planes."

Hostilities Mounting

The severity with which the hostilities are going on between the Japanese and American forces around New Georgia Island is mounting every day, as is revealed by the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters from time to time. The enemy's counter-attacks show no signs of abatement.

A large formation of 105 enemy planes consisting of Consolidated B-24 bombers and Lockheed P-38 fighters came raiding Bougainville Island of the Solomons Group successively on July 25 and 26. Japanese fighter units afire with fighting spirit flew up at once and attacked the raiders, shooting down 27 of the enemy planes.

On July 28, the enemy air force in a formation of about 70 fighters and bombers, made its first raid against the western part of New Britain Island. In a spectacular aerial combat that ensued, Japanese fighter planes shot down five of the enemy aircraft.

Enemy planes that invaded the areas under Japan's occupation during the three-day period totaled 175, of which 32 fell victims to our Wild Eagles. During this period, our side lost 12 planes. Also one of the Japanese destroyers which had been continuing operations in this area was sunk in the course of a severe battle.

This fact testifies to the intensity of the sea and air battles being waged in Solomons waters. Furthermore, importance should be attached to the fact that enemy planes had made their first attack on New Britain Island inasmuch as it indicates the persistent will of the enemy to fight for counter-offensive operations against Japan.

AXIS KEEPING BACK ENEMIES IN SICILY

Counter-Attacks Bog Down British Army's Attempt to Break Through Catania

Domei

ROME, July 28.—The recently chaotic firing lines on the Sicilian front have now been set in order with the Axis Forces defending the line binding Catania in the east with Enna in the central sector and extending to the port of Cefalu on the north coast, German military authorities revealed today.

The Axis Forces are at present holding the triangular piece of Sicily having Messina as its apex and Catania and Cefalu at its lower corners and are keeping back the anti-Axis forces. The operations of Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery's British 8th Army attempting to break through Catania and gain at once the control of the Straits of Messina have bogged down, subjected to powerful Axis counter-offensives. The American 7th Army, under Lieutenant-General George S. Patton Jr., which attempted to move behind the Axis forces by starting from Enna and going through Leonforte, has also been beaten to a standstill by effective Axis action.

However the situation is such that if the Germans do not reinforce their air forces and bring air power in their favor or the Axis forces bring powerful naval and air strength and cause disorder to the enemy's supply lines the future of the fighting does not allow for optimism.

New War Zones Set

Domei

ROME, July 28.—A proclamation designating Naples, Benevento, Salerno and Avellino sectors as new war zones was issued by the Italian Government through its official gazette published today.

Matera and Potenza sectors were also added to the list of war zones.

U.S. BOASTS OF WARSHIPS

Bluffs 20 Aircraft Carriers Now Under Construction

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—Adhering to their usual bombastic numerical propaganda, the United States naval authorities flagrantly bluffed that 20 aircraft carrier were under construction in America and that the number of their battleships and airplanes had been doubled, according a report from Washington.

It is also reported that the construction of 1,000 landing-boats is being stipulated by the American authorities.

Workmen Well Treated

SOFIA.—In line with the Government's intention to further the welfare of Bulgarian workers, Minister of Commerce Nikola Zaharieff has been commissioned Commissar-General for War Economics to investigate the possibility of forming workmen's kitchens and canteens in factories.

10 Malais Coming Here

Domei

SHONAN, July 29.—A party of 10 Malais to inspect conditions in Japan left Shonan today. The party is expected to stay in Japan for about two months.

Keller Heads Reich Airmen

Domei

BERLIN, July 28.—General Alfred Keller was appointed as the new commander of the Reich air corps by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler today upon the suggestion of Air-Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister. General Keller is a 62-year-old veteran who was awarded the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross for his meritorious services in the present war.

Holland Farms Increase

AMSTERDAM.—The area under agricultural cultivation in Holland increased during 1942 by about 220,000 acres and the area devoted to horticulture by some 32,000 acres, according to official statistics. This means an increase of 15 per cent since 1936.

FRENCH VESSELS SEIZED

Three Merchantmen Confiscated by Argentine Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—Three French merchantmen were seized and confiscated by the Argentine Government, declared Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, Argentine Foreign Minister, today.

The confiscated vessels are the Cambania (10,816 tons), the Formosa (9,975 tons), and the Capiola.

Bauxite Found in Kagawa

The Light Metals Control Association recently dispatched a group of mining engineers to Sakaide City, Kagawa Prefecture, Shikoku, to conduct a minute survey of bauxite deposits recently discovered there, reports Domei.

No Smokes for Juveniles

LISBON.—Sale of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes to persons under 18 has been forbidden throughout Portugal. In this manner the authorities hope to overcome the present shortage of these articles, which has been the topic of conversation throughout the country for weeks.

ROME RADIO BLASTS CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Britain Looking Forward to Internal Collapse of Italy—But Nation Unaffected

Domei

BERLIN, July 28.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech made yesterday at the House of Commons bared Britain's true object of annihilating the Italian people, according to a Rome broadcast.

"Churchill's irresponsible utterances were just as had been expected," declared the Italian radiocast, "and, in fact, the British Prime Minister had no other words to say. The Italian people have not been affected by his bombast.

"The relations between Italy and Britain have undergone no change whatever due to the political change, for the recent affair was a purely internal question. Britain has repeatedly proclaimed that she is fighting against Fascism but not against the Italian nation but Mr. Churchill's recent remarks proved the fact that the annihilation of the Italian people is Britain's aim.

"Evidently, Britain is looking forward to the national collapse of Italy due to the outbreak of internal revolts. However, the Italian people will not act as the British wish them to do. Under the current circumstances when they are fighting against such harsh and cruel enemies, the Italian people have no alternative other than fighting for the liberty and honor of their country."

Axis Ties Seen Much Firmer With Badoglio

(Continued From Page 1)

tion gathered in this way that the German authorities based the conclusion they reached on the question of what attitude to be taken toward the Italian Cabinet change.

It was not until the afternoon of July 28 that the German foreign authorities announced to foreign newspaper correspondents the German policy toward the new Italian Government.

The correspondents were told in the following strain:

Firm Friendship

"The friendship that existed between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini and the ties of cooperation between the National Socialist Party and the Fascist Party which professed the same ideals to do about the relationship of Germany and Italy as allies. This consideration points to the probability that the present Italian political change will produce no small influence on this atmosphere between the two countries. It must be remembered that the community of realistic interests that exists between the two countries is the corner stone of the structure of the alliance."

In this way the German authorities made it clear that the change of Government in Italy will not produce any grave effect on the policy of collaboration which is pursued by Germany and Italy.

The ferocity with which the combined German and Italian forces are fighting the anti-Axis troops which had invaded Sicily Island signifies much. For one thing it shows the resolution of the Axis to fight on until the common enemy is brought to destruction.

"After the Italian political change there is no change observable in the manner in which the Axis forces are resisting the foe troops in Sicily," writes a newspaper man with the British forces.

He takes note of the mounting losses of the Anti-Axis forces on the island.

British Press Critical.

Considerable significance is attached by observers to the fact that the British press is getting more and more violently critical of the new Italian Government.

The Time reflected the sentiment of the British public when it declared on July 28 that the new regime which has risen in Italy is a dictatorial government under the control of the army that represents the true will of the Italian people.

Like other British papers it heaped abuses on the Italian King and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, head of the new Italian Government.

Statements by responsible British statesmen including Prime Minister Churchill, who speaking in Parliament on July 27 clamored for the unconditional surrender of the Axis camp, indicate that the British Government is getting resigned to the situation which will find the new Italian Government collaborating with Germany as closely as its immediate predecessor did.

Unbiased observers here, discussing future Italo-German relations, are inclined toward the view that they will be governed by considerations of actualities instead of by personal friendships between leaders of the German and Italian Governments.

Question of German Aid

The question which is exciting the interest of observers at the present moment is the extent to which Germany will be able to increase its military and financial aid to the Italian forces. This is a question which according to these observers has a vital bearing on the sort of ties that will be found binding Germany and Italy in the future.

As has been pointed out by the German authorities, the German and Italian peoples stand on common ground in resisting America, Britain, and the Soviet Union. The belief persists that Germany and Italy will make themselves more helpful to each other from a new point of view and march toward victory over the common foes.

FOE'S FEAR OF THE JUNGLE

Australian Army General Headquarters' Pamphlet Of Directions to Soldiers Tacitly Admits Inferiority Of British-American Forces in Jungle Warfare

A tacit admission that the American and Australian forces fighting on the New Guinea front are no match for the Japanese in jungle warfare, is contained in a pamphlet issued by the Australian Army General Headquarters, a copy of which was discovered by a certain Japanese unit when it destroyed an enemy storehouse at the battle near X X.

The New Guinea Front where the Japanese forces and the combined forces of America and Australia are engaged in mortal combat, is, of course, the wildest and most pestilential battle ground in the world. In this dark jungle land lurk enemies totally unassailable by modern weapons. These enemies are the dense, impenetrable walls of tangled undergrowth, the scarcity of foodstuffs, acute malarial and other tropical fevers, poisonous insects and the various wild animals that haunt the jungle. Notwithstanding the ultra-modern weapons and tactics both sides might employ the battles in this region necessarily revert to the most primitive kind of warfare.

This jungle warfare plays havoc with the nerves of the American and Australian troops, so long accustomed to every material comfort and a life of luxurious ease, and when in addition they have to face the terrific onslaught of the unrelenting attack of the Japanese forces who, in their single desire to serve their country, are indifferent to the unseen horrors of the jungle, their fear is liable to turn to panic.

Australians Alarmed

When, as a result of the series of brilliant Japanese victories the scene of battle came close to Australian shores, the alarmed Australian authorities, not forgetting Japan's lightning successes and skilfully conducted campaigns in the junglelands of Borneo and Malai, hastily drew up a set of instructions to the enemy soldiers on how to conduct themselves under the primitive conditions of jungle warfare.

These instructions were issued in the form of a pamphlet entitled "Injunctions to be Observed by Soldiers in Jungle Areas," copies of which were distributed to all the officers and men in the combined enemy forces fighting in the jungle areas. The pamphlet, which consists of a Foreword and five chapters headed respectively "Fighting in the Jungle;" "Various Jungle Problems"; "Ten Commandments to the Soldier;" "Portable Equipment to be Issued to the Soldiers;" and "Edible Tropical Products," was published under the direction of the Australian Chief of General Staff to supersede the earlier work "Troops in the Jungle."

Each of the five chapters contained in the pamphlet contains the most detailed and minute instructions, elaborated with concrete illustrations. Some of the salient points of the pamphlet follow;

Chapter I

Fighting in the Jungle

There is now no escape for the American and Australian troops from fighting in the islands north of Australia. Already several thousand troops are engaged in warfare in the Solomons and in New Guinea. Therefore those who are stationed in the tropical areas are enjoined to be well versed in jungle tactics both for their own benefit and for the good of their countries.

First of all it is essential to utilize the jungle to their advantage. For instance, the thickets in the jungle will afford ideal covers for the advancing troops from whose vantage positions they can launch surprise attacks. It should be borne in mind that in jungle warfare, surprise attacks are the first requisites for winning. Then unless you are well in cover you should not engage the enemy until your reinforcements have arrived. When you are discovered by the enemy, quickly take shelter in the jungle.

It is certain that the jungle contains many dangers, but there is no danger in the jungle that cannot be overcome by proper training and precaution. Even the tropical diseases are not so deadly if rules and regulations about jungle life are properly observed.

The most important thing for our troops is to be always healthy and strong. And in order to maintain good health, you should train yourselves every day so that you will be able to march 20 miles each day for two successive days fully equipped without feeling pain in your shoulders, feet, and backs. Also you should be able to run in the hot sun without feeling its effect, and to cut your way through the jungle. Also you should be able to swim 800 meters fully equipped.

Chapter II

Various Problems of Jungle Life

1. Bacteria and Poisonous Insects:

The really dangerous enemies in the jungle are invisible to the naked eye. They are bacterial and the poisonous insects. These microscopic enemies will attack you suddenly and send you to death or disable you permanently. Therefore, you must protect yourselves against these enemies.

2. Drinking Water:

Drinking water must be boiled or disinfected with salt before even one drop of it passes through your throats. No matter how clear jungle water may be, it is always contaminated. If you drink it, you will be taken ill. Water contained in your canteens must always be purified by disinfecting tablets at least 30 minutes before you drink it. In the jungle the water which flows from the direction opposite to the location of the native villages should be used for your canteens. Furthermore, salt taken a few times each day will help to keep you from becoming ill.

3. Selection of Edibles:

Unclean food will always be detrimental to your health. There are many ways of preventing tropical diseases, but one of the simplest and most effective methods is to cook just enough food for one meal, and not eat any left overs. Also no food should be touched by your own fingers. Even the fruits which you peel must not be touched by your fingertips. You should not eat the wild fruits as they are often dangerous. However, you may eat bananas, mangoes, and papayas with comparative safety. Fish and small birds caught by yourselves are quite safe. At rate, before eating any thing growing wild, you should consult the natives as to its edibility.

4. Individual Sanitation:

Wash your feet and the vital parts every day. Also wash your clothing every day. Beware of the venereal diseases as the native women are known to carry the most dangerous kinds of venereal diseases. It will be a good policy to keep away from them while you are in the jungle.

Alcoholic drinks must be avoided; for, they will invariably cause your energy to deteriorate.

Mosquitoes are the greatest menace in the jungle. Tropical malaria will sometimes kill a person within 2 days. Most of the native inhabitants are carriers of malaria, therefore you should not encamp near the villages.

Fleas and lice are hateful insects, but try to hunt them up before turning in for the night. These tiny insects are frequent carriers of tropical diseases. Hook worms are also dangerous to good health. They get into your system from your soles and fingertips, so never walk barefoot or allow your finger nails to become clogged with dirt.

5. Various Problems of the Jungle:

There are very few people who know how to walk in the jungle. In walking through the jungle, choose the path that is easiest to walk. In stepping forward, let down your heels first, and when you lift your foot, lift your heels first and then the toes. In this way you will not tire yourselves so much.

Walk slowly in the damp jungle and take short rests every 30 minutes of the march. Do not try to force your way through grass and shrubs. Do not be alarmed when you have lost your way in the jungle. If you keep cool, you will be able to travel many days without any food.

Do not leave footprints once you are in the enemy controlled area.

6. Controlling Native Inhabitants:

The native inhabitants will become your friend or enemy according to your treatment of them. Do not threaten or rough-handle them. If you do them any harm, they will become your dangerous enemy. Treat the native women just as you would your own womenfolk.

Chapter III

Ten Commandments to the Soldiers

Win whenever you fight. Do your utmost and use all the wits at your command. Surprise the enemy and annihilate them.

Know your duties and discharge them. Dangers and hardships are no problem to trained jungle soldiers.

Utilize the shelters to your advantage. Then the jungle will become your friend.

Thai Visitors at Ise

Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Thai Publicity Department, and his party now visiting this country, paid their respects at the Ise Grand Shrines on Thursday, reports Domei. Later, the party left for Nara.

New Imperial Gardens

Six hundred policemen and fire fighters under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board have been given the privilege of seeing the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku. The first group numbering 200 viewed the gardens on Wednesday.

BADOGLIO CABINET BACKED BY PAPERS

Italians Urged to Be Prudent And Rely on Policy of New Government

Domei

ROME, July 28.—In connection with the recent political change, Italian journals are acting as one in calling on the people to be prudent and rely on the policy of the new Government.

The "Italia," established by Count Caboul in 1859, and discontinued since the Fascist Government came into power, resumed circulation today. Urging the Italians to look to the future and not back on the past, the journal told the nation its duty today is to reestablish an Italy true to her name, thus proving that the Italian people of the past centuries had not shed their blood in vain. The paper hoped that the King and his government would materialize the hopes of the people, and show them the way to a goal that will be in keeping with the glorious tradition of Italy.

The Giornale d'Italia, in an article titled "Unity of the State," expressed its views that the Badoglio Cabinet consists of technicians, for each minister will have the job of repairing broken-down mechanism in his department, meaning that the Government has the responsibility of keeping Italy in existence in the hour of the greatest danger in her history. Therefore, the article continued, the nation must pay due respect to the courage of the Government and back its policies with understanding and perseverance. The paper called on the people to advance towards the one goal of unification, saying this was the best way to serve liberty and the state.

No Post-Cards From Syria

ANKARA.—The sending of picture post-cards from Syria to neutral countries like Turkey, Portugal and Spain has been forbidden by the French authorities there, according to a message from Damascus.

30 Burmese Arrive

A party of 30 Burmese students, who are to receive military training in Japan, arrived in this country Thursday morning. They will arrive in Tokyo shortly.

Italian Minister To Tangier Leaves By Plane for Home

Domei

LISBON, July 28.—Count Mario Badoglio, the Italian Minister to Tanjier who is the eldest son of the new Italian Premier, left Tanjier by air for Italy today. When Premier Badoglio was Governor-General of Ethiopia, Count Badoglio acted as Secretary-General of the Ethiopian Government-General under his father.

Fascist Party End Seen As Fit Climax

(Continued From Page 1)

can be said to have taken the first step in the constitutional government pledged by King Victor Emmanuel III in the proclamation issued on Sunday. The National Defense Special Court was an organ established for dealing with political offenses against the Fascist party and in recent days was also being used in the drive to wipe out illegal transactions. The fact that its sentences were severe and that the judges were composed almost wholly of party members, with only one real judge included, showed completely its political character, and it is rather natural that it shared its fate of meeting the end together with the Fascist party.

MORE TO JOIN INDIAN ARMY

Yokohama Youth Will Participate In Movement

Another Indian resident in Yokohama has responded to the call of the leader, Subhas Chandra Bose. He is a zealous young Indian patriot, Parsram Moolchand Relwani, aged 30, former Secretary of the Yokohama Chapter of the Indian Independence League. Mr. Relwani has, of late, been rendering excellent service in the successful operation of the cooperative farm run by the Indian Independence League in Yokohama.

Declaring his eagerness to join the Indian National Army, Mr. Relwani stated: "I am very proud and happy to have this opportunity of proceeding to join the Indian National Army. To serve in our National Army is the greatest honor that can be conferred on any Indian. I am determined to march toward Delhi with our National Army, under the command of our leader, Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose."

Bulgaria's Bumper Crop

SOFIA,—A far better crop in Bulgaria than last year is indicated in a circular letter by the head of the Grain Board, Dr. Karosseroff.

Factory Made Houses

BERLIN.—The necessity for a speedy supply of houses for the great number of people rendered homeless by air raids as well as for the millions of foreign workers in Germany has led to a revolutionizing of the building process by the development of factory-made houses. A particularly adaptable type has been developed in cooperation with the departments concerned of the Reich Housing Commissar and the Department for public building projects, which have issued orders for the serial production of a large number of such houses.

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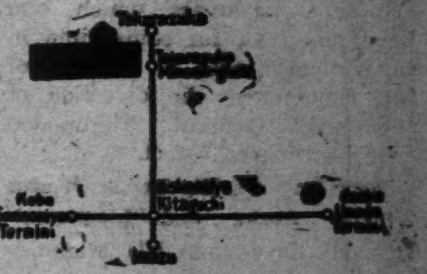

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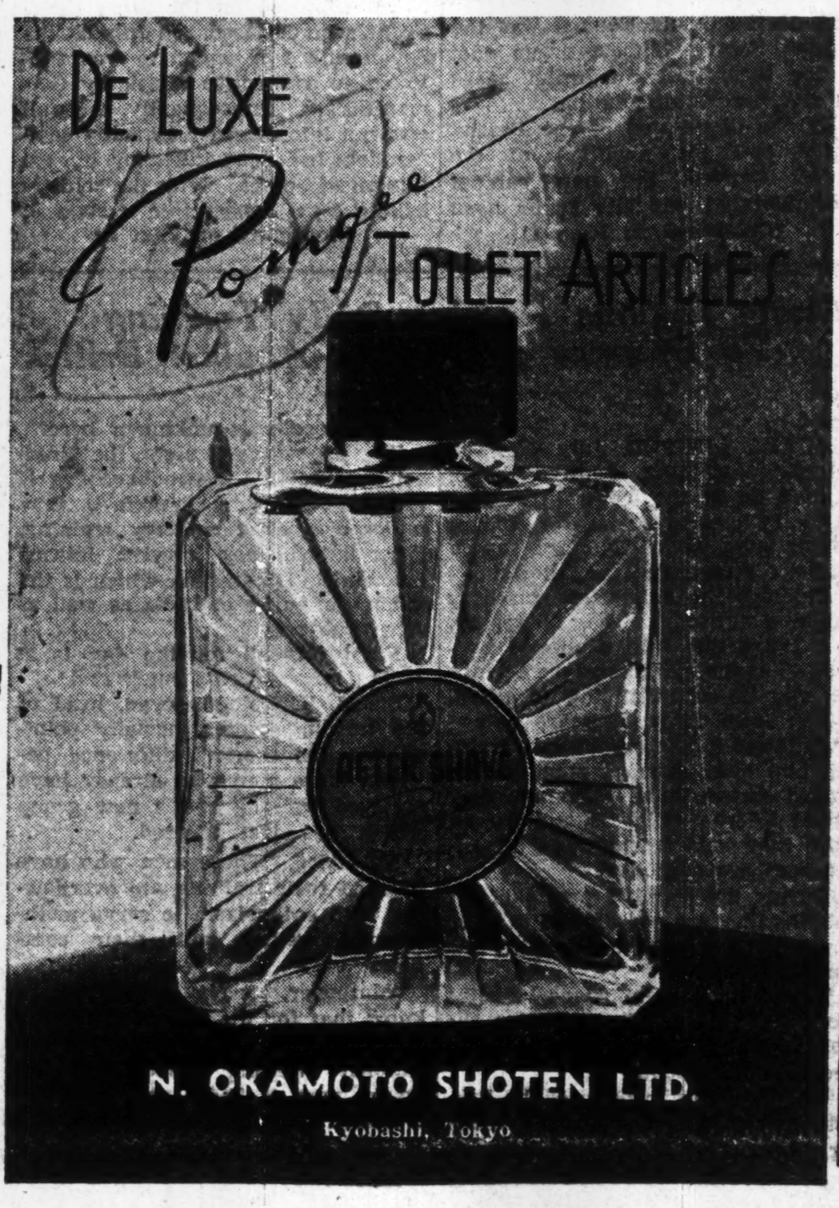

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INDIANS SACRIFICED TO PROTECT BRITISH

Chubu Nippon Scores Callous Treatment of Troops by Enemy to Save Selves

Commenting upon the disclosure in the House of Commons on July 14, by Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, of the losses suffered by British Indian forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to August 31, 1942, the Chubu Nippon, largest newspaper in Central Japan, declared that not only has Britain mercilessly imprisoned Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad but also driven Indian masses onto battlefields and used them to protect British soldiers.

Leopold Amery put the number killed at 3,286, wounded at 9,160, missing at 86,289 and captives at 3,236 the journal said, but judging from the formation of the Indian Regular Army, it is obvious very few British officers were sacrificed, most sacrifices being borne by the Indian masses.

According to the figures given by the Secretary of State for India, total losses exceeded 100,000, the journal said, which is as much as 80 per cent of the entire Indian Regular Army, as before the war the Indian Regular Army was said to total 140,000 troops.

Losses Only Partial

These huge losses were suffered in the Malay, Singapore and Burma campaigns, the journal pointed out, and do not include the casualties of the British Indian forces during the period from the end of last year up to February this year in the so-called Burmese counter-attack.

The Indian regular Army was always pushed to the foremost firing line and made targets of Japanese fire, the journal declared, adding that in such a manner they were used as cover for the British retreat.

The 86,289 missing evidently comprise those Indians who refused to fight for Britain and revolted, and those who were abandoned by the British at the time when the latter retreated. Leopold Amery, for the honor of the British Indian Army, did not dare to term them as prisoners.

The greater majority of these 86,200 Indians, now freed from British fetters, are now either in Malai or Burma preparing to fight for the acquisition of India's independence.

As rightly declared by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India cannot be sacrificed for British imperialism and these Indians are now making preparations for the grim fight against Britain for India's independence and the liberation of Indians from British yoke, the journal concluded.

Fierce Battles Still Continue On East Front

(Continued From Page 1)

panic, the reorganization of the troop has become impossible.'

"Meanwhile, no large-scale battle has taken place on the front stretching from Bielgorod to the Sea of Azov. The Soviets launched an offensive twice in the area east of the Kuban bridgehead but were driven back each time by the Germans, with big losses."

Maneuver To New Positions

Domei

BERLIN, July 28.—Employing resilient defense tactics, the German forces in the Bolkhov sector, 50 kilometers north of the Orel sector, cleverly maneuvered to new positions after completely demolishing all military installations in their evacuated positions, it is disclosed by front-line information emanating from German military quarters.

New Bill Presented

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 28.—A bill proposing the revocation of the law prohibiting activities of the old political parties, was presented to Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio today as the result of the rallies held in Turin last night by five old Italian political parties, it is reported here.

Japanese Way of Thinking

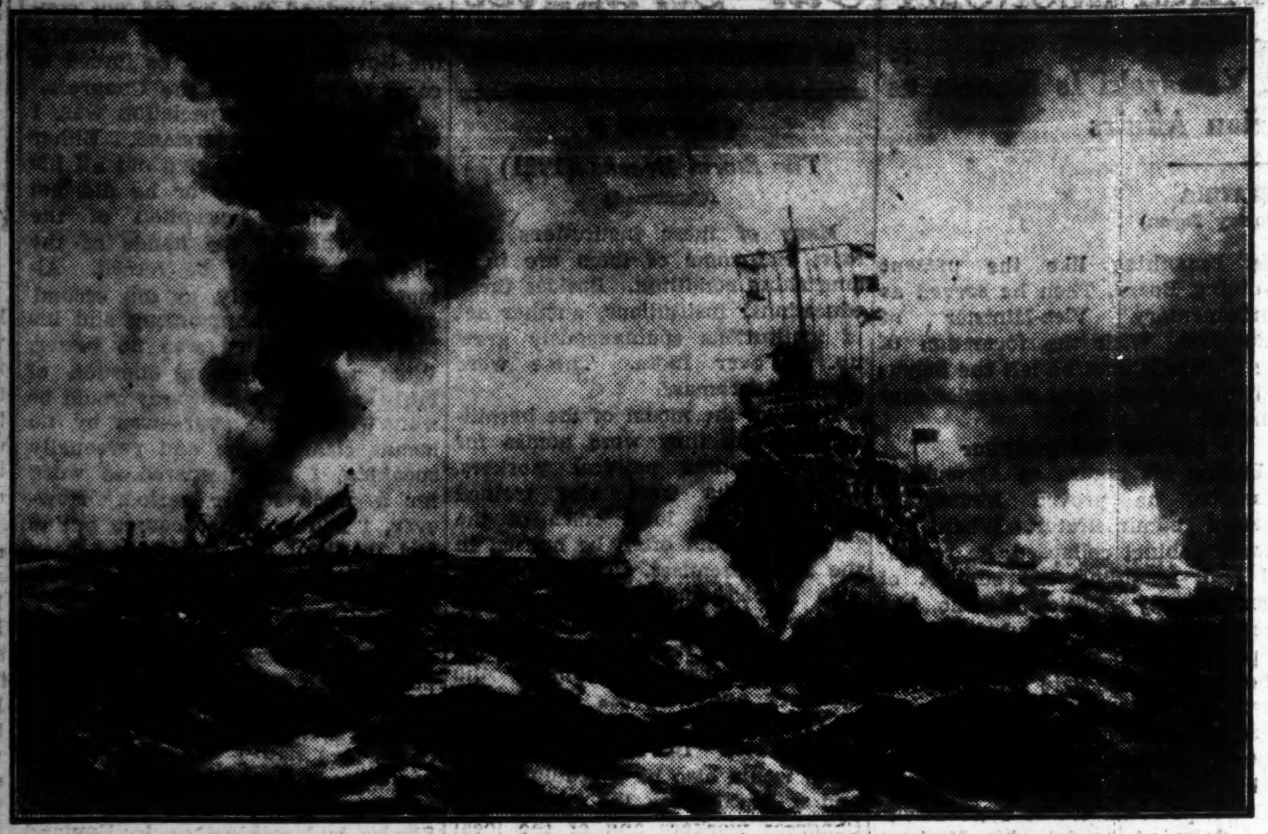
(Continued From Page 4)

Japan from the wrath of the new regime.

Hearing of Chu's fame as possessor of great learning and high moral character, Mitsukuni invited him to join his staff of scholars, and Chu, well aware of his renown as munificent patron of learning, was only pleased to accept the offer. His treatment of the Ming scholar was extremely courteous and considerate. This was in 1665 when he was 37, and Chu 65, seven years after he arrived at Nagasaki. From then till he died in his 82nd year—for 18 years—he remained the most valued and appreciated of Mitsukuni's loyal friends and advisers.

(To Be Continued)

Nippon Torpedoes Hit the Mark



This unique painting by Takeshi Matsuzoe shows the sinking of the San Francisco type cruiser that was sunk on July 20 south of San Cristobal by a Japanese submarine. The enemy destroyer in the right foreground is staggering from a torpedo hit. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Leader of Burmese Youth Has Led Life of Suffering

28-Year Old Aung San Headed Volunteer Corps to Fight British After War Outbreak—Has Been Active Ever Since Student Days

Domei

RANGOON.—It was when the Imperial forces had charged into a section of Tabhoi on January 19 last year that they were witness to the brave stand of a handful of Burmese fighting with British troops amid a raging fire of shells. These men were members of the Burma Independence Volunteer Corps which had been organized about the time the Japanese forces started their campaign in Burma.

As soon as the footlight of the Greater East Asia War was turned on the Burma Volunteer Corps, which had risen in arms against the British for the liberation of their country, the name of Aung San, its leader, began to draw the attention of the public.

Aung San is a young man of only 28 years. He is surprisingly young for a leader, but his youth is of the kind which pervades the youthfulness of all Burma, while at the same time it serves as proof that those who shoulder the fortunes of Burma are the young. Yet just as the independence of Burma has not been gained in a day, his present position and glory have not come to him through easy means. In fact his present position was reached only after a life of extreme suffering and of struggle. In fact the path of his upward struggle may be likened to the recent students' movement in Burma.

Aung San was born on December 13, 1915 in a small village in the Yenangyaung Prefecture, which is famous for its petroleum production. His father was U Pa and his mother, Daw Su. The family was descended of good stock, but their financial condition left much to be desired; in fact the family was very poor. U Pa was a solicitor, but living in an out-of-the-way village he seldom had any clients. Consequently his only income consisted of small fees collected as a scrivener.

Struggled With Poverty

On such a meager income Aung San was sent through the Yenangyaung National School (middle school standing) but his life both at home and at school was a continuous struggle with poverty. How difficult was his student life can be judged by his words at the time of the birth of his first son in June this year. "Unlike myself, this boy is born to circumstances in which he can freely receive an education, and that is a fortune more desirable than anything else."

However, in spite of the poverty of his family it is certain that their good standing and the excellence of his environment greatly contributed to his later life. One of the ruling influences in his life was the memory of the military renown of his grandfather who had been Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Army during the third Anglo-Burmese War which ended in tragedy for Burma. Particularly the memory of the scene in which the gallant General had been decapitated at the cruel hands of British officials caused a vengeful flame to smoulder in the heart of the child against these British tyrants. He is reported to have had many dreams about the war, and it must have been that his fighting spirit was nourished without his consciousness.

In 1932, the year after he had buried his father, who had spent all his life in commune with farmers, Aung San enrolled in the University of Rangoon, which at that time was gradually becoming the hotbed of the anti-British movement. There he joined the editorial staff of the University paper, the "Dust of the Peacock," in the hope of following in the footsteps of Thakin Chief Secretary of the Dobama Sinyetha Party, who was leading an independence movement in the University. While thus busily engaged in publication work as a member of the University paper, he also began to write articles and essays under his own name.

Watched by British

Although this time he was closely watched by the British authorities, no physical danger threatened him as yet. In 1935 he was elected Chief Secretary of the University Student Body Association headed by Thakin Nu. In the meantime he went on trial for the first time as an agitator. It happened that one of the students in the University answered the roll call with a "Yes" instead of with a "Yes, Sir" as was customary. When reproved by the professor, who happened to be an Englishman, the student explained that he did not think it necessary to answer the call with a "Sir." The incident might have been settled without any trouble had the professor been a Burmese, but he happened to be an Englishman who looked upon his students as no better than aborigines. The matter therefore came to assume serious proportions, even so far as to threaten the student with dismissal from the University. However, through the intercession of Aung San and others the incident was closed with only a reprimand from the faculty. And this would have been the end of the incident had nothing else been said about it but the trouble was revived suddenly when the student was dismissed from the University within a fortnight without any previous notice.

Immediately Aung San attacked the University authorities in an editorial in the University paper. The cause of the whole trouble was a slight matter of the omission of "Sir" in answering a roll call—but it grew in seriousness until a general strike was imminent. The school authorities tried to suppress the activities of Aung San, who was the chief offender, but they were able neither to suppress his actions nor his speeches as he was the object of respect and of loving protection of all the students. The matter finally ended in complete defeat for the authorities.

Students Strike

Amid such multifarious activities connected with the independence movement, 1936 was ushered in and with it a memorable event, namely, the all-Burma students' strike. This strike, which marked the beginning of the students' struggle against Britain, was maneuvered at the hands of Aung San and Thakin Nu. The causes of the strike could be found in Aung San's fanning of anti-British sentiment among the students by exposing through his editorial a misdemeaner on the part of one of the English professors, and in the dismissal from the University of Thakin Nu for alleged disquieting language used by him against Britain. Not only did the students of the University go on strike in protest against the authorities, but the anti-British strike, for in reality, it was nothing but that, spread rapidly to all the schools in Burma. All except grade schools were forced to discontinue their classes for two or three months. Disregarding the confusion of the authorities, all the students tightened their pressure with perfect coordination. Furthermore, the strike spread to various factories, precipitating a grave situation. Irritated and impatient at the turn of events, the authorities finally capitulated and the strike ended in the reinstatement of Thakin Nu in the University together with reforms in the school system, such as the appointment of a Burmese president and the reduction of tuition.

Taking advantage of the settlement of the strike, an all-Burma Students' League was organized. The activities of the League was not confined to within the schools, but was carried on into the general public outside, thus becoming a pact of the general movement for the independence of Burma. And that Aung San's efforts contributed a great deal to the organization of the League, there is not the slightest doubt.

In his final year at the University Aung San succeeded his friend, Thakin Nu, as the President of the Student Body Association. For two terms spreading over 1937 and 1938 he was elected President of the all-Burma Students' League. In this way Aung San's popularity as a leader grew bit by bit while his own confidence in his mission deepened correspondingly.

Friends Arrested

While he was thus engaged in the struggle for the independence of his country his friends, Thakin Thang and Thakin Nu, were arrested by the British authorities. Sensing a similar fate awaiting him, Aung San gave up open movement and shifted to surreptitious movement against Britain. About this time the evil hands of the British began to hover over him. As further efforts could bear no marked fruit he determined on leaving the country in order to conduct the movement more effectively from outside.

Fortunately for Aung San he was able to enlist the aid of a Chinese smuggler in his escape. One day he disguised himself as a sailor and escaped in a ship sailing from Rangoon. Although he could not understand a word of Chinese he managed to make himself understood through a young Chinese who had been born in Burma. Danger awaited him at every turn but his pluck and presence of mind enabled him to surmount all difficulties.

Later he returned to Burma, in spite of the dangers that threatened him, and aided about thirty of his compatriots in escaping from the country. While he was thus engaged in fostering the movement that was so dear to his heart, he and his compatriots were saved by the righteous hands of the Japanese forces.

Thus he was able to organize the Burma Independence Volunteer Corps, and advancing bravely along with the Japanese, was again received into the loving heart of the sacred land of pagodas.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

Sidelights on life in Wartime America:

A recent issue of Collier's prints a letter from Pfc. Ray Hannagan of Fort Ethan Allen in Vermont, deploring the low morale among civilians. "That heavy wind that swept the eastern United States," says Pfc. Hannagan, "was not the ordinary atmospheric disturbance. It was the combined sigh of relief from a large number of guys who have just passed their thirty-eighth birthday."

Hollywood stars, on entertainment and bond-selling tours, take it on the chin, says a writer in Collier's, who cites these typical examples:

When Pat O'Brien was putting on an Army show at Rantoul Field, Illinois, a surly soldier walked up to him and muttered, "Lemme sit down next to a draft dodger."

"Okay," O'Brien said. "But where's the draft dodger?"

"Why aint you in?" the soldier asked.

Bing Crosby found himself in an upstate New York community to which he'd gone by government instruction to promote War Bond sales. Bing was feeling low when he got up to northern New York, so he dropped into a tavern.

One of the customers was a soldier who had had too many. "You're Bing Crosby, ain'tcha?" he asked.

"Yep," said Bing.

The guy sneered. "I'm going over in a couple of weeks," he said, "to fight for lugs like you."

The insult froze action at the bar.

To what lengths the Americans are going in their frantic efforts to raise funds may be seen in the following incident, also reported by Collier's:

Kiss auctions are leaving behind them family arguments you wouldn't believe could happen off the funny pages. Before Hollywood put on its big drive, it had conducted several successful bond sales schemes of limited scope. At one of these affairs in a Middle Western city, a woman who bought a $500 bond was publicly kissed by Cary Grant. This public consummation of many a female's aspirations either went to the good woman's head or it didn't. Her husband never could be sure if she was jesting when she would say to him, "After Cary Grant, you? Phooey!"

Then Hedy Lamarr went into action with the bond blitzers. A local committee calculated the husband of the woman Grant had kissed would be good for a $25,000 bond purchase if he could kiss the gorgeous Hedy. The idea was delicately mentioned to Hedy.

"For a $25,000 bond, why not?" Miss Lamarr agreed.

The crucial moment came. After the citizen had agreed for $25,000 in bonds, Hedy Lamarr pursed her lips, and the purchaser fainted.

Footnotes to the stories on moral laxity in the United States:

Collier's prints a cartoon showing an American officer bidding farewell to his young wife before leaving for the front. Says she: "Don't worry about me, dear—just write before each furlough so I can cancel all my dates"

Another cartoon shows a young girl sitting in an easy chair at home reading a book in the wee hours of the morning, waiting up for her mother. When the latter returns, the young girl asks: "Why don't you bring the young man home for dinner one day, Mother—and let me meet him?"

Still another cartoon shows a young salesgirl making a sale of a diary to a middle-aged man. Says she: "If you're not doing anything this evening, sir, I'll help you start it off."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. F X. da Silva e Souza and Family wish to extend to all friends sincere thanks and appreciation for the many kind expressions of sympathy received as well as for the flowers sent on the occasion of their recent sad bereavement.

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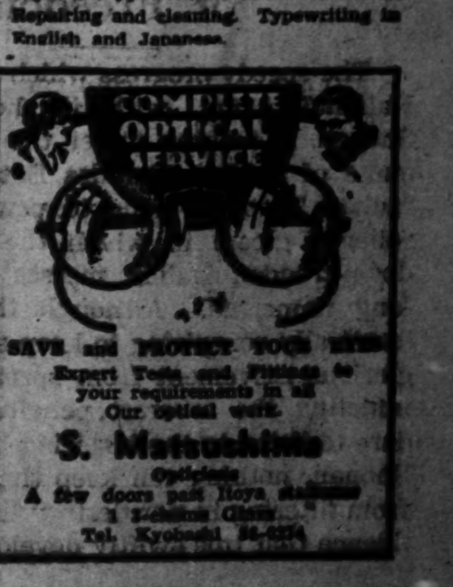

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1943

America's Tragedy

For the tragic blunders of its near-sighted leaders, the United States is paying an appallingly heavy price. As a result of the war which Roosevelt and his henchmen so deliberately provoked, America is not only losing ships, materials and men in tremendous numbers but it is also experiencing a myriad of internal troubles which threaten to upset completely the domestic structure so carefully nurtured since the original thirteen states broke away from the tyranny of England.

Everything that the United States once boasted of, its individualism and its materialism, has boomerang-ed to afflict that nation with multitude of pestilential national diseases in the form of peevish complaining, mud-slinging, crime and moral deterioration, lack of unity and selfish profit-taking. As the American magazine Time recently pointed out, the miners are not the only ones on strike—every class in America is hampering that country's war efforts in some way.

Long established factories are closing down because the materials that they need can be purchased only through the "black market," cannot be had at Government pegged prices. Recently, some plants known as the world's largest corn refineries, producing alcohol and located in the heart of the great corn belt, were forced to close down because of lack of corn. The farmers preferred to sell their grain to hog-breeders through the "black market" rather than sell at the prices fixed by the Administration.

The recent resignation of Chester Davis, American Food Administrator, was graphic proof of the chaos that rules the American economic structure today. The already quoted magazine Time was brutally explicit about the whole matter when it said: "In the mess, Mr. Davis was dropped." The truth of the entire affair was that Davis could not continue in office because he had no authority, because no one would cooperate, because everyone except the members of the Administration found the Federal controls obnoxious.

But these are only isolated examples of the above-mentioned "mess" and only reveal a small part of the picture of decay which prevails throughout the American scene. Congress is suspicious of Government instituted controls and now refuses in a large number of cases to grant subsidies for which the Administration clamors as panaceas to alleviate the situation. Everyone is pulling in different directions and everyone openly claims that the others are all wrong.

And while these things are happening, there is also an ominous note of moral degradation featured by a rapidly rising juvenile crime rate, increasing cases of murder, arson, theft and rape, sickening portents of the death in America of everything that all humanity deems fine and worth fighting for. The people of America, engrossed in filling their pockets with the material gains of wartime industry, hypnotized by the statistics thrown at them by the Government, are neglecting their homes, are tragically unaware of the impending ruin of all their better institutions. Theirs is a war without ideals, without spiritual motives, and they must eventually pay the price. American civilization is dying.

The Growth of India's Army of Freedom

The speedy progress which the new Indian National Army, with its headquarters at Shonan, is making under the inspiring command of Subhas Chandra Bose is sending a radiant beam of hope to penetrate the unrelieved gloom in which the hearts of the down-trodden Indian masses have been so long immersed. Although the British are frantically conspiring to keep all news of this glorious movement from spreading in India, inflicting the severest penalties on all who dare to listen to the inspiring broadcasts from Shonan, nothing can keep the thrilling news from filtering in nor destroy the growing confidence that this swiftly developing, new-born army will prove to be the means whereby India may at last be freed.

It is true that at one time the majority of the Indians placed their hopes of liberation in non-resistance. But though non-resistance proved somewhat irksome to the supercilious British overlord, it only served to strengthen the British invader in the belief that he could with impunity, forever keep the Indians under by the force of arms without any risk of retaliation. Now, however, with all the leading advocates of non-resistance languishing in British prisons, the British garrisons reinforced by even more ruthless American troops, Indians know that their cherished hopes of attaining the fullness of their ends by non-resistance alone were vain.

At the time of the last World War India let herself be beguiled and bedazzled by British promises of near-independence as the price of Indian support. But after pouring out freely of their treasure and blood on the alien battlefield they were rewarded when the war was over by the shocking Punjab atrocities in 1919, culminating in the Amritsar massacre when the infamous General O'Dwyer gave orders to shoot the unarmed Indian men, women and children gathered pacifically together in the Jallianwala Bagh to attend a public meeting, and had them mowed down without mercy. They were further rewarded recently by the British denial to her Indian subjects of equality of treatment in South Africa. Indian patriots are all by now fully convinced of the folly of placing their hopes in anything so ephemeral and opportunistic as British promises.

With Indians at last fully awake to the complete realization that their only hope is to arise in arms, the ranks of the already sizeable Indian National Army are being daily swelled by the swiftly increasing number of volunteers hastening to join in the strenuous military training the army is undergoing in Shonan, in preparation for the day when it shall be given orders to march. From all over East Asia they come. Indian civilians in the Philippines, in Burma, in China, in Thai, in Malai, in the former Straits Settlements, in Japan itself, are hastily liquidating their business, eager to respond to their leader's clarion call and follow him on the glorious path Japan's victorious action in East Asia has opened for them. With all thought of self lost in the iron determination not to let this heaven-sent opportunity for India be lost through passive inaction, these volunteers are giving their utmost, at no matter what personal cost or sacrifice, to speed the day of the final glorious march to Delhi that shall mark the end of three and half long centuries of wrongs endured by India at Britain's hands.

The departure a few days ago of a contingent of Indian volunteers from Tokyo and Yokohama who have responded to the call brings the significance of the Indian National Army particularly close to the Japanese public. The Japanese nation, sympathizing with the people of India as fellow Asiatics, cannot help but be moved to wish these Indian patriots every success to the end that India may be speedily restored to its former glory as a flourishing independent Asiatic nation.

A Year Ago Today

July 30, 1942

Strong formations of Japanese bombers today carried out two devastating raids against Hengyang, strategic point in Hunan Province, causing considerable damage to military objectives there.

* * *

Reflecting the ever-growing discontent among United States munition workers against the incompetent Washington officials in conducting the current war, labor disputes and strikes have continued throughout the country during the past six months. During the past half year, approximately 1,000,000 workers have been thrown out of employment.

* * *

Port Darwin, the enemy air and naval base in northern Australia, was again heavily bombed by the Japanese Air Force today. Enemy headquarters reported it as the heaviest air raid carried out on Port Darwin by the Japanese airmen.

* * *

A gloomy atmosphere marked the departure from Yokohama of the evacuees of the European countries, including Britain, on board the N.Y.K. luxury liner Tatsuta Maru which left today for Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa. The evacuees included 454 nationals of Britain, India, Australia, Egypt, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Greece and Poland.

* * *

In order to safeguard the Chinese public against the economic unrest arising from the disastrous fall of the old fapi, the Japanese military authorities will enforce compulsory circulation of the new fapi notes in the Wuhan areas.

* * *

Suspension of rubber imports into the United States as a result of the Japanese occupation of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies has proven a sledge-hammer blow to the American war effort. Shortage of materials, especially rubber, and of skilled labor is hampering United States production.

NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TO STRENGTHEN FARM ECONOMY

Practical and Thoroughgoing, Yamazaki Is Known as Veteran of Agrarian Affairs

KANICHI YAMAURA
(From the Contemporary Japan)

Kanichi Yamaura, till recently of the Tokyo Mainichi (formerly Tokyo Nichi Nichi) Shimbun, is an editorial writer of the Yomiuri-Hochi (formerly Yomiuri) Shimbun. He is the chief compiler of Mori-Kaku Den (Biography of Kaku Mori).

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo carried out a reshuffling of his Cabinet in April last chiefly to facilitate the execution of wartime policies in a more vigorous manner. Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, who had previously held twice the post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister, was installed in the same office for the third time.

Originally, he had been an official of the Education Ministry. After serving as sectional chief of the Accounts Bureau and director of the Department of General School Affairs, he left government service to become a member of Parliament. In 1927, when the Seiyukai Cabinet of General Giichi Tanaka was formed, he was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education. For two years he held this office under three successive Education Ministers.

In August, 1934, with the resignation of the Saito Cabinet, Admiral Keisuke Okada formed a new Ministry, and Mr. Yamazaki was appointed Agriculture Minister.

Significant Appointment

From the latest line-up of the Tojo Cabinet it is clear that it has been reconstructed to absorb the potential political force into its fold. In this sense, the appointment of Mr. Yamazaki as Agriculture Minister and Tadao Oasa as Home Minister, respectively prominent members of the now defunct Seiyukai and Minseito and leading staff members of the Yokusan Seiji Kai, is highly significant. Also importance should be attached to the selection of Viscount Okabe as new Education Minister, who was previously a key man in the erstwhile Kenkyukai, once the greatest political party in the House of Peers.

According to Mr. Yamazaki, it is desirable that, for the purpose of manifesting true statecraft, a few statesmen bred in some political parties should be included in the Cabinet, simultaneously interweaving the wishes and feelings of the nation with the affairs of the State. However, he does not approve of the raison d'etre of those liberal political parties which have been lately dissolved. For that reason, he had been very enthusiastic about the political reformation movement. From the political viewpoint, Mr. Yamazaki as State Minister is expected to be a needful asset to the Tojo Cabinet.

With the onrush of parliamentarianism in the Meiji era, the liberal "democratic" movement made rapid headway in the country and bureaucracy gave way to party politics. When the Sino-Japanese War terminated, bureaucratic Hirobumi Ito formed the Seiyukai. After the Russo-Japanese War, General Taro Katsura organized the Doshikai, which was subsequently developed into the Minseito. Faced with the two-way political force controlled by the Seiyukai and the Minseito, the administration authorities had no other alternative but to comply with the dictates of party politics. This unhappy situation prevailed until Prince Konoye urged the dissolution of political factions as a means to crystallize politics on a one-way national basis.

Coordination Enhanced

With the dissolution of all the political parties, the Taisei Yokusan Kai was formed as the mouthpiece of the political and other enterprises of the nation. Later on, the Yokusan Seiji Kai was organized and thereby crystallization of national political force was actualized. It is, therefore, logical that the Cabinet should requisition the services of members of the Yokusan Seiji Kai to maintain utmost coordination between politics and administration. Mr. Yamazaki's entrance into the Tojo Cabinet can be treated in this light. Apart from the political consideration, it must be observed that Mr. Yamazaki has been chosen to administer agricultural affairs on account of his past experiences, so that efficient distribution and production of foodstuffs in wartime would be assured under his guidance.

Mr. Yamazaki started his career as a bureaucrat and then switched to the political field. In 1924, he withdrew from government service and was elected to the House of Representatives on a non-party ticket from his native prefecture of Okayama.

After becoming a parliamentary politician he joined the Seiyukai, but at first failed to secure a prominent position. At that time, the Seiyukai was led by the late Kisaburo Suzuki, Ichiro Hatoyama and the late Kaku Mori. His opportunity came when he was made chief of the Kikakuin (Political Affairs Research Board), which was something like the present Planning Board. Then he served as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education. With the formation of the Okada Cabinet he left the Seiyukai to accept the post of Agriculture Minister.

Shrewd Administrator

During his tenure as Agriculture Minister, he proved himself a shrewd administrator. When the Okada Cabinet collapsed, he resigned and, obtaining the support of some twenty politicians who had seceded from the Seiyukai, formed a political club under the name of Showa Kai. The late General Senjuro Hayashi, who undertook the task of forming a new Cabinet, requested Ryutaro Nagai and Chikuhei Nakajima, respectively prominent personalities of the Minseito and Seiyukai, to join his Ministry by severing their political connections. They declined his offer and General Hayashi appointed Mr. Yamazaki as Agriculture Minister, additionally giving him the post of Minister of Communications. Thus Mr. Yamazaki became a State Minister for the second time promptly breaking off his relations with the Showa Kai, which he himself had sponsored.

The Hayashi Cabinet was formed in February, 1937. It collapsed in June of the same year and the first Konoye Cabinet was organized. In July, 1937, the China Affair broke out, plunging Japan into a state of emergency. In consequence, it became imperative that politics in Japan should be thoroughly revamped so as to make it conform to the national policies of the Government. However, no tangible result was achieved until the second Konoye Cabinet propagated the movement for promoting single-dimensional politics through the dissolution of the existing political organizations. Recognizing the need of the times, all the political parties voluntarily disbanded themselves and thus facilitated the emergence of the Taisei Yokusan Kai.

The crystallization of politics reached a new height during the term of the third Konoye Cabinet, and this hastened the subsequent appearance of one-way politics under the present Tojo Ministry. From this evolution of national politics it is obvious that the visionary statesmen of Japan have always acknowledged the imperativeness of having a mono-State politics. Among those who championed such a cause mention may be made of Mr. Yamazaki, the late General Hayashi and Prince Konoye.

Always Willing to Help

No sooner than Mr. Yamazaki entered the arena of parliamentary politics he self-consciously realized that the political force in the country must be made uniform to fuse it with the force of the administration. With this object in view, he always seized the opportunity of joining the Cabinet, separating himself from the sphere of parliamentary politics.

The new Agriculture Minister, being a man of scrupulous disposition, feels his responsibility keenly. He has the mind of a mathematician and is wont to solve difficult problems in a throughgoing statistical manner. That is why he is passionately interested in investigation and planning on the basis of actual data available.

When in 1934 he became Agriculture Minister for the first time, the country was in the grip of an acute agrarian slump. The cocoon price went down to two yen and fifty sen per kan. It finally registered as low as one yen and fifty sen per kan as against the present price of twelve yen per kan. In addition, a series of natural calamities took place, such as a drought in Kyushu and Shikoku, a cold disaster in the northeastern part of the country, a flood in the Hokuriku district and another calamity in the Kansai area as a sequel to heavy storm. Due to these natural calamities, the output of rice depreciated considerably. In the preceding year, rice production amounted to 71,000,000 koku, but in 1934 it came up to only 57,000,000 koku. Mr. Yamazaki, by exhibiting high administrative ability and genius for planning, liquidated the adverse repercussions of these disabilities.

In view of this commendable record, and especially when he is a veteran of agrarian affairs, it can be said that he is quite suited to undertake the assignment of supervising and guiding the production and distribution of foodstuffs and thus stabilize the wartime livelihood of the nation.

The post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister is, indeed, an important one. Whoever assumes this office must have practical knowledge and aptitude to solve the current pressing problems, particularly to bolster the staying power of agrarian economy. Since Mr. Yamazaki has made a personal study of agricultural economy and the food problem, it is generally expected that as Agriculture Minister at this moment of unprecedented emergency confronting the nation he will demonstrate his worth.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER II

The Storm Breaks (1921)

(Continued)

Many of these institutions still exist and some of them are in a flourishing condition. Besides these educational institutions, another set of institutions spontaneously grew up, all over India. These were called 'Ashramas.'

Built on the model of the hermitages of old, they were homes for the whole-time political workers. New recruits were also trained there and the local office of the Congress would often be housed in the same premises. The Ashramas also served sometimes as centers for spinning and weaving. From these centers, raw cotton and yarn would be distributed among the spinners and weavers and would be received back as yarn and cloth respectively. In many Ashramas there would also be a reading-room and a library for the use of the Congress workers and of the local public.

Triple Boycott

In the program of progressive non-cooperation adopted at Nagpur in December, 1920, there was, besides the triple boycott, an item regarding the renunciation of titles conferred by—and resignation of all posts held under—the Government. A comparatively large number of men gave up their titles but an insignificant number resigned their jobs and among the latter was myself. I had passed the Indian Civil Service in England in 1920, but finding that it would be impossible to serve both masters at the same time—namely the British Government and my country—I resigned my post in May 1921, and hurried back to India with a view to taking my place in the national struggle that was then in full swing. I reached Bombay on July 16th and the same afternoon I obtained an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

My object in seeking the interview was to get from the leader of the campaign I was about to join, a clear conception of his plan of action. During the last few years I had made some study of the methods and tactics employed by revolutionary leaders in other parts of the world and in the light of that knowledge I wanted to understand the Mahatma's mind and purpose.

I remembered vividly the scene of that afternoon. On arriving at Mani Bhuvan, the usual residence of the Mahatma in Bombay, I was ushered into a room covered with Indian carpets. Almost in the center, facing the door, sat the Mahatma surrounded by some of his closest followers. All were clad in home-made Khadi. As I entered the room, I felt somewhat out of place in my foreign costume and could not help apologising for it.

The Mahatma received me with his characteristic hearty smile and soon put me at ease and the conversation started at once. I desired to obtain a clear understanding of the details—the successive stages—of his plan, leading on step by step to the ultimate seizure of power from the foreign bureaucracy. To that end I began to heap question upon question and the Mahatma replied with his habitual patience.

There were three points which needed elucidation. Firstly, how were the different activities conducted by the Congress going to culminate in the last stage of the campaign, namely, the non-payment of taxes? Secondly, how could mere non-payment of taxes or civil disobedience force the Government to retire from the field and leave us with our freedom? Thirdly, how could the Mahatma promise "Swaraj" (that is, Home Rule) within one year—as he had been doing ever since the Nagpur Congress?

Satisfied With Answer

His reply to the first question satisfied me. The response to his appeal for ten million members and ten million rupees having been found to be satisfactory, he had proceeded to the next item in his plan—namely, the boycott of foreign cloth and the propagation of home-made Khadi.

During the next few months, his efforts would be concentrated on the Khadi campaign. And he expected that the Government would take the initiative in attacking the Congress the moment it realized that the peaceful constructive activities of the Congress were proving to be successful. When the Government did so, the time would come for disobeying governmental decrees and marching to prison. The prisons would before long be filled to overflowing and then would come the last stage of the campaign—namely, the non-payment of taxes.

The Mahatma's replies to the other two questions were not convincing. I asked him if he expected that the boycott movement would create so much distress in Lancashire that pressure would be brought to bear on Parliament and the Cabinet to make peace with India. But the Mahatma gave me to understand that he did not consider that to be the means whereby the Government would be forced to come to terms with the Congress.

What his real expectation was, I was unable to understand. Either he did not want to give out all his secrets prematurely or he did not have a clear conception of the tactics whereby the hands of the Government could be forced. Altogether, his reply to the second question was disappointing and his reply to the third was no better. What was to him a question of faith—namely, that Swaraj would be won within one year—was by no means clear to me and personally speaking, I was prepared to work for a much longer period. However, I had no other course but to feel thankful for what I had been able to learn after an hour's conversation.

Reports to Das

The Mahatma advised me to report myself to Deshbandhu C. R. Das on reaching Calcutta. I had already written to the latter from Cambridge that I had resigned the Indian Civil Service and had decided to join the political movement. Stories had reached us in England that he had given up his princely career at the Bar and was going to devote his whole time to political work, while making a gift of his entire property to the nation.

On reaching Calcutta, I went straight to the house of Deshbandhu Das. Once again I was disappointed. He was out on a long tour in the interior of the province and I had no option but to wait for his return. When I heard that he was back, I called again. He was out at the time but I was received with great kindness and cordiality by his wife, Srijukta Basanti Debi. Before long he arrived on the scene.

I can still picture before my mind's eye his massive figure as he approached me. He was not the same Mr. Das whom I had once approached for advice when he was one of the leaders of the Calcutta Bar and I a student, expelled from the University for political reasons. He was not the same Mr. Das who was earning thousands in a day and spending millions in an hour. Though his house was no longer a palace, he was however the same Mr. Das, who had always been a friend of youth, could understand their aspirations and sympathise with their sorrows.

During the course of our conversation I began to feel that here was a man who knew what he was about—who could give all that he had and who could demand from others all they could give—a man to whom youthfulness was not a shortcoming but a virtue. By the time our conversation came to an end my mind was made up. I felt that I had found a leader and I meant to follow him.

On settling down in Calcutta I proceeded to take stock of the situation in the country and particularly in the province of Bengal. Throughout the country there was unparalled enthusiasm.

The "triple boycott" had been fairly successful. Though the legislatures were not empty, no Congressmen had gone there. The lawyers had on the whole made a good response and the student community had come out of the ordeal with flying colors. The appeal for Congress members and for funds had borne good fruit and feeling highly encouraged at the state of affairs, the Mahatma had launched in July a campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth and the revival of spinning and weaving.

On the anniverary of the death of Lokamanya Tilak, August 1st, 1934, there were huge bonfires of foreign cloth all over the country. A symbolic meaning was also given by the Congress leaders to these bonfires which were to burn to ashes all the dross, all the dirt and all the weakness that was in the country.

The whole-hearted support of the Moslem community and the novelty of the method of non-cooperation brought more strength to the movement, while the slogan of "Swaraj within one year" drew into the field many people who would have been appalled by the prospect of a long period of suffering.

Buddha at Kamakura

By M. K.

Slumberous eyes, yet eyes that
  know not sleep;
Sensuous lips that know not sen-
  suousness,
And sloping shoulders, bent as
  though to keep
The weight of wrongs—of wrongs
  without redress.
Time-wearied eyes, yet eyes that
  may not weep.
O thou, so godlike, yet so like to
  man,
Who, with impassive gaze dost
  ever scan
This shady grove, that strip of
  shadeless deep;
Thou calm onlooker at thy creed's
  decay,
If thou should'st speak, is it that
  thou should'st say:
"The men who planned me were
  a nobler race,
For making me they sought to
  testify,
By moulding human passions in
  my face,
Weakness controlled is true Divi-
  nity."

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Tokugawa Mitsukuni

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

To write a history of Mitsukuni's historical work would make a large volume or many such volumes. We must at least cite a few salient features, which are absolutely necessary to an understanding of his character or his famous enterprise. The two are so intimately related that a story of the one is the story of the other.

Mitsukuni in his time was regarded as one of the three ablest local administrators, the other two being Lord Hoshina of Aizu and Lord Ikeda of Bizen. About his astute statesmanship, his wonderful versatility and his commanding personality little doubt was entertained. But his historical work was something that was beyond the comprehension of common people. Besides, his work was not published till very many years after he was dead and gone.

Mitsukuni assigned to this work, it is said, 800,000 koku every year, that is, about one third of his annual revenue, and it was a gigantic sum even for the Mito fief which, though one of the greatest in the realm, was the poorest of the "three honorable houses." Small wonder that some of his elder retainers should have dabbed his work a "colossal daimyo hobby," and the epithet of "eccentric" always clung to his name, not only during his life but long afterward, almost to this day. While he was so extravagantly lavish in his cultural work, his private life was of the simplest and most economical, so that some unthinking people called him a miser.

Dai Nihon-shi

It was only in 1715, or 15 years after Mitsukuni was dead that the title of "Dai-Nihon-shi" (History of Dai-Nippon) was chosen by special permission of the Imperial Court, after a long and difficult controversy waged among the Mito scholars and outside critics. The first clean copy of the book in 250 volumes, covering the period of approximately 800 years since the foundation of the Empire, was presented to the eighth Shogun, Yoshimune, and a formal permission to publish it was obtained in 1736. After this the work was continued on and on under the supervision of the succeeding daimyo of Mito till in 1810 (110 years after Mitsukuni died) two sets of the voluminous History were presented respectively to the Shogunate and the Imperial Court. More volumes were to be added, and these were done in 1851 when the Imperial Court bestowed a word of high appreciation on the Mito clan. The main body of the History thus completed, some supplementary books had yet to be written, and the whole work, 403 volumes in all, was completed in the 39th year of Meiji (1906); which means that 260 years had passed since the work was commenced by Mitsukuni in 1657, counting 12 generations of the Mito family. Such is the barest outline of the Dai-Nihon-shi, or of the time passed in its production, and now we may return to Mitsukuni's time and add a few details of flesh and blood interest.

Out of the Ashes

In the 3rd year of Meireki (1657) a catastrophic fire broke in Yedo, known as Meireki fire or by the more romantic name of "Furisode kaji" (fire of young woman's trailing sleeves) about which the late Lafcadio Hearn has written a touching story. Breaking out on January 18, it raged for three days and two nights, reducing the best parts of the Shogun's capital to ashes. The famous residence of Lord of Mito at Koishikawa the site now occupied by the Korakuen gardens and stadium, was of course destroyed, and it was only a month later, while Mitsukuni was as yet living an "evacuee's life" at one of the suburban villas, that he announced his plan of historical compilation and organized a staff of brilliant scholars. Outside his windows, the whole of Yedo was roaring with the sound of reconstruction. Within, the early band of Mito scholars were turning the worm-eaten leaves of ancient literature.

Four years later (1661) his father, I-ko, died. It so shocked Mitsukuni that appetite for food instantly left him. For three days he could eat nothing. His period of mourning over, Mitsukuni, now full-fledged Lord of Mito in his 33rd year, redoubled his energy in pursuing his congenial task.

Chu Shun-shui

Among the members of his "scholastic retinue" (Ju-shin, a new term which came into vogue about Mitsukuni's time) which he had now considerably strengthened there was one deserving special mention. Chu Shun shui (1606-1683), the famous Chinese refugee scholar, became the most intimate and constant of Mitsukuni's associates, the two bound with the bonds of confidence and admiration seldom seen in the relations of lord and vassals.

A fervidly loyal subject in the Court of Ming, Chu, on the tragic fall of the dynasty (1644), fled to

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